



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ends with chapters on the methods of mining and the statistics of the diamond-mining industry.

R. T. C.

Geographical Essays. By WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS. Edited by DOUGLAS WILSON JOHNSON. Pp. 777, 130 text figures. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1909.

An endeavor has been made in this volume to meet the growing demand for an edition of Professor Davis' most important geographical essays. Twenty-six of these essays have been reprinted from the pages of the various publications in which they originally appeared and grouped under two heads: Part I, embracing twelve educational essays, and Part II, fourteen physiographic essays. The high character of these essays is so familiar to all geologists and geographers that special comment seems superfluous.

R. T. C.

The Cement Resources of Virginia, West of the Blue Ridge. By RAY S. BASSLER, PH.D. Bulletin No. 11 A, Virginia Geological Survey. Pp. 309, 30 plates, and 30 text figures. Charlottesville, 1909.

This report deals essentially with the limestones and shales of Appalachian Virginia—in other words, with the materials there present which may be used in the manufacture of cement. The Cambro-Ordovician limestones have received the greatest attention, though the post-Ordovician cement materials are also discussed toward the close of the book. A large number of chemical analyses of the limestones from the various localities are given. Since practically nothing concerning the Paleozoic fossils of Virginia has appeared in the literature, the author has included plates portraying some of the characteristic species employed in the discrimination of the different formations. The report is well illustrated.

R. T. C.